

Ohio: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Ohio in 1996, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Ohio had the eighth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 6,765 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Ohio in 1996.
- Of all states, Ohio had the sixth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 56,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Ohio in 1999, including 8,300 new cases of lung cancer, 6,100 new cases

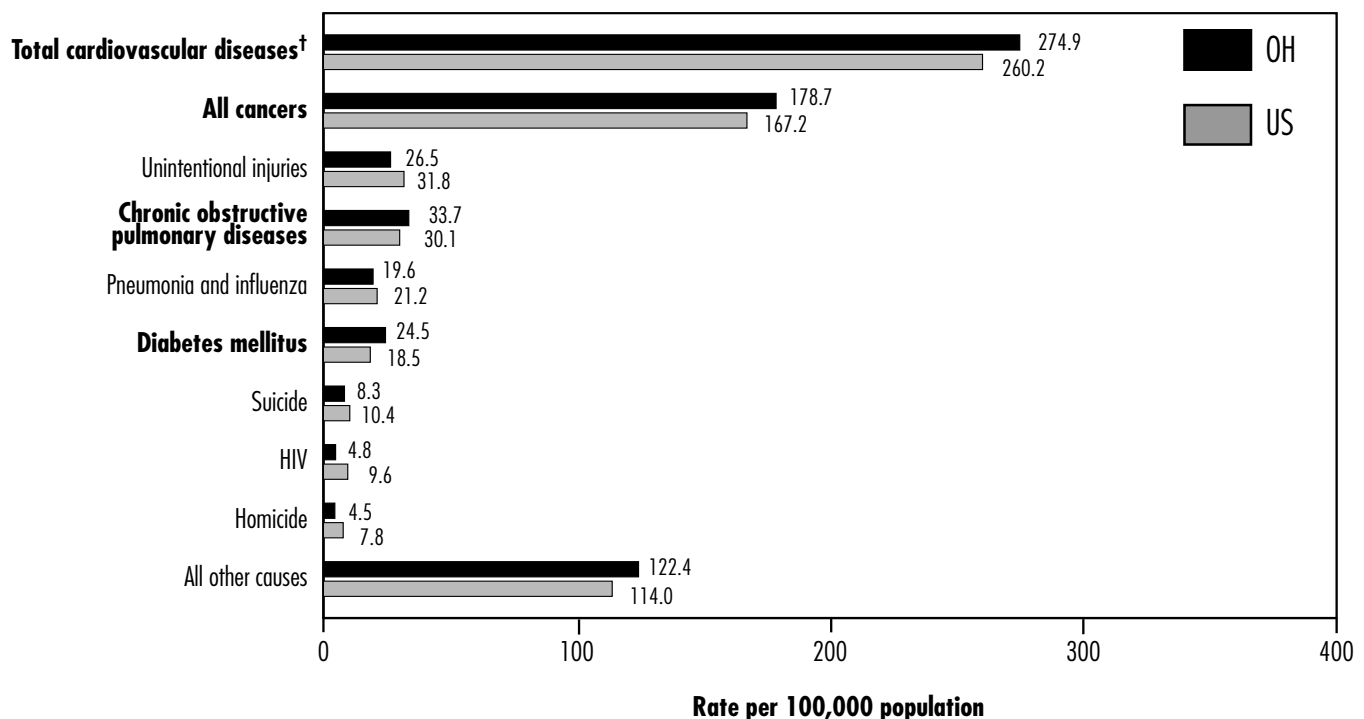
of colorectal cancer, 7,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 8,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 26,000 Ohio residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 383,551 adults in Ohio had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Ohio had the fourth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 87% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,611 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 7,568 deaths.

Causes of Death, Ohio Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (145.5 per 100,000 in Ohio and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (40.8 per 100,000 in Ohio and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Ohio: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Ohio had the eighth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Thirty-eight percent of blacks, 29% of whites, and 17% of Hispanics reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 89% of men and 80% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 72% of Hispanics, 60% of blacks, and 54% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

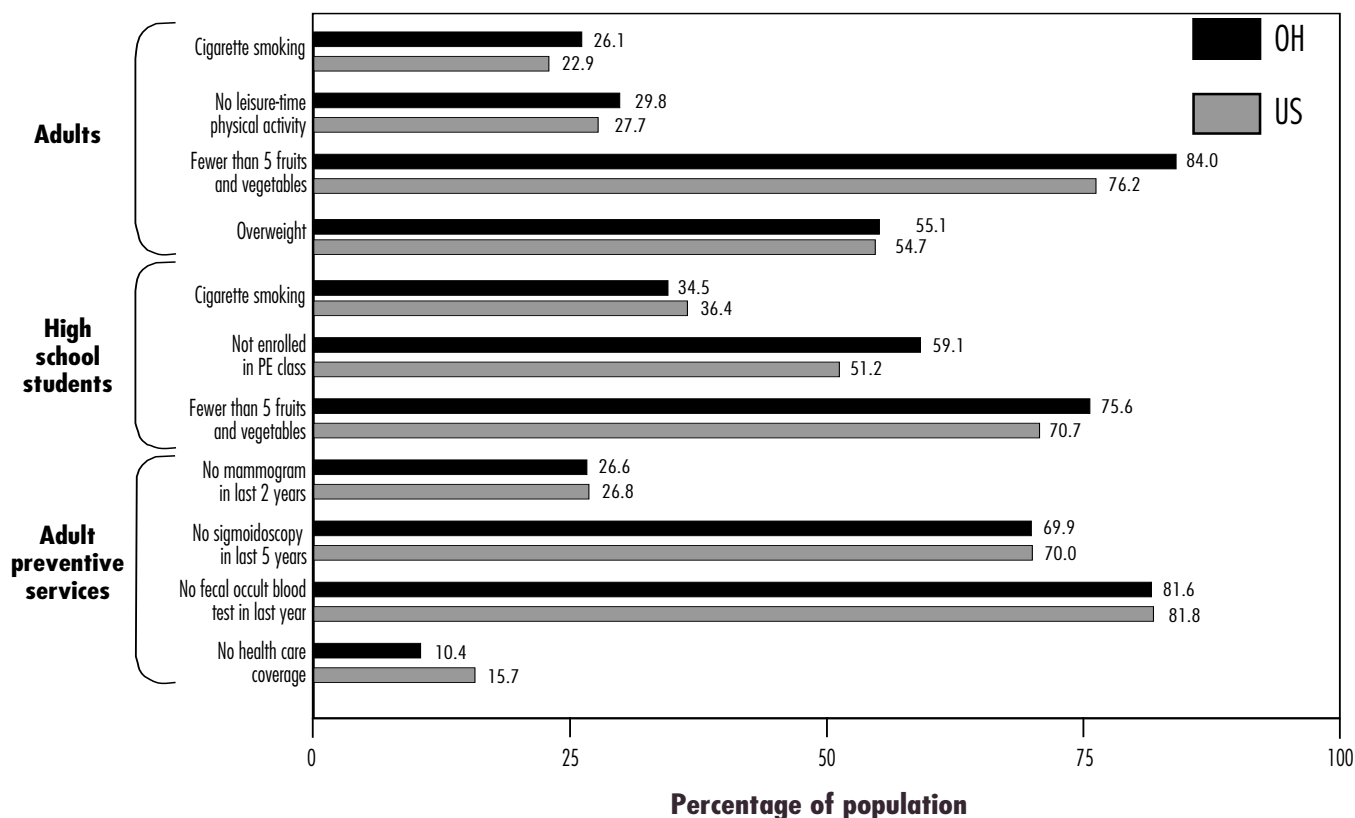
- In 1997, 38% of white and 20% of black students in Ohio reported smoking.
- Sixty-three percent of female and 56% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of female and 73% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 28% of whites and 20% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- About 82% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 16% of blacks and 10% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Ohio Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.